

THE SILENT REAPER'S HARVEST OF THE GREAT.



Senator George F. Hoar.

Wars and Assassination
Helped to Enlarge
the List.

Statesmen, Scholars and
Soldiers Go to Join
the Majority.

Real Loss in the Death
of Men Like Stanley
and Hoar.

WITH war and assassination to assist him, accident and suicide and illness to further his ends, Death has in 1904 reaped a notable harvest. As the months have passed that made up the year which has just closed, first one nation and then another has seen called behind the scenes some figure which had stood well to the center of her stage; now this profession, and now that craft has seen its work laid by forever as some foremost disciple has passed across the great beyond. From the deaths in January of those venerable generals, Longstreet and Gordon, and of that of Princess Bonaparte, who had linked the era of the first Napoleon with present day history, on through the weeks to the deaths of Cardinal Mennici and President Brown, of Lehigh University, and Val Prinssep, the artist, in the twelve-month's closing days, a roll of world-known names has been forming, which now totals at 282.

There is real loss in the passing of such men as Henry M. Stanley, Lafayette Herne, William Vernon Harcourt, Count von Waldersee, Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, Antonia Dvorak, George Frederick Watts, Maurus Jokai, William C. Whitney, and George Frisbie Hoar.

All Lands Suffer.

Scarce a land but has heard the cold scythe of the grim reaper announcing the erasure from the roster of the living of some name now ancient in history, now new though honorable in the dolms of today. In this country there have been 122 such deaths, with sixty in England, and an even score in Germany. France has lost sixteen, Russia and Austria ten each, and Italy four.

One finds three Japanese names on the long roll, three Spanish, three Belgian and three Danish; while in Canada and the United States of Colombia, Venezuela and Peru, Turkey and Poland, South Africa and the Ionian Islands at least one of the country's foremost citizens has been carried to his last, long rest.

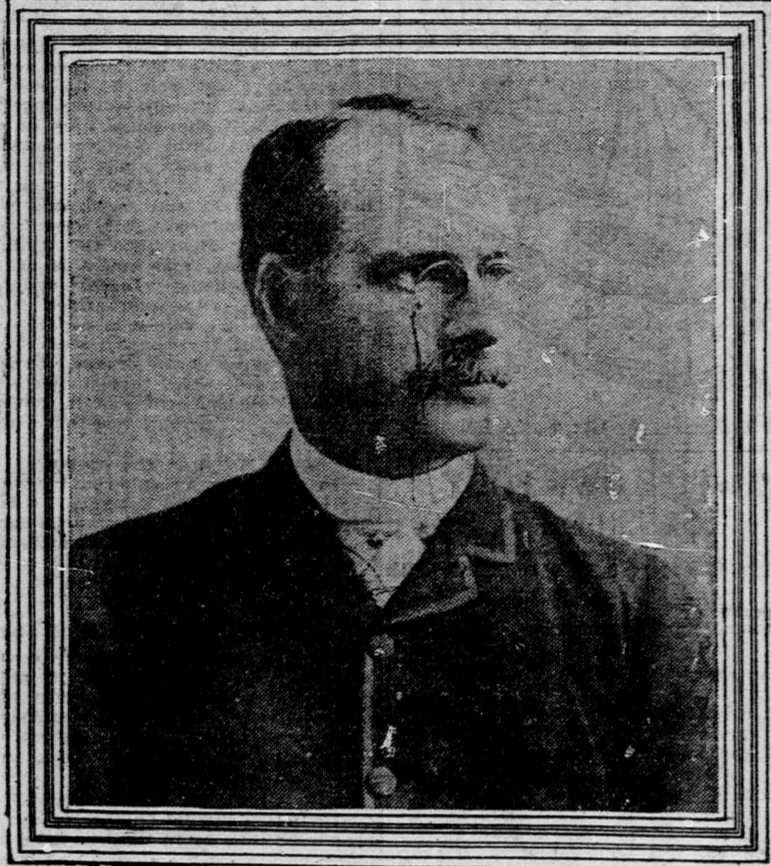
Monarchs of Title and Dollars.

Loss has come to every walk of life. If one consider royalty and nobility, there is Duke Frederick of Anhalt, who, with seventy titles following his name, headed the house which comes first in Europe's Almanac de Gotha; or the Duke of Cambridge, a grandson of George III of England; or Isabella of Spain, who reigned thirty-eight years and then spent thirty-six in exile.

Spain, too, has lost the Infanta Maria, the sister of the present monarch of the peninsula, who ruled six months in her own right before the coming of Alfonso. Murad V of Turkey is yet another of the titled dead, though he ruled scarce three drunken months before his twenty-eight years of imprisonment were thrust upon him.

What men of affairs have died? Levi Z. Letter, of Chicago; W. J. Lemp, of St. Louis; Edward W. Clark, of Philadelphia; Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburgh; James J. Belden, of Syracuse; W. R. Grace and Asahel P. Fitch, of New York, and more than a dozen others, though these seven names alone represented \$25,000,000 and the widest of commercial and public interests.

From various fields of diplomacy and politics death has called Paul Kruger, Postmaster General Payne, Senators Quay and Vest, "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, Mayor Robert McLane of Baltimore, President Candamo of Peru, the Russians de Pleksie and von Plehve, and eight former governors of sovereign States of this Republic—Bushnell and Nash of Ohio, Pattison of Pennsylvania, Lewis of Wisconsin, Cornell of New York, Kinkadee of Alaska, Lounsbury of



Mr. W. C. Whitney.

Connecticut, and Thompson of South Carolina.

Church Losses.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has been deprived since January of the services of Bishops Huntington and Dudley; the Church of England of Dean Hole and Bishop Machray, prelate of all Canada. The oldest priest in the Roman Catholic faith in America, Archbishop Grace, died in November, and John A. Seiss, "the Grand Old Man of Lutheranism," in June.

So might one run through the death roll. Not a vocation through which men help to do the world's work but would be found the poorer: Generals Thomas and Ruggles in the army, Vice Admirals Makaroff and Withoff in the navy, Kirk and von Holst and Edwin Arnold and Samuel Smiles in literature, Parke Godwin and John Hollingshead in journalism, Mrs. Gilbert and Januscheck in the drama, Theodore Herzl and Edna Dow Cheyne in philanthropy. The complete lists follow:

Royalty and Nobility.

Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, the Duke of Cambridge, Count Joachim Murat, Princess Sophia of Lippe, Frederick of Anhalt, Duchess of Alba, Isabella II of Spain, former Sultan Murad V, Princess of Saxe-Weimar, Infanta Maria of Spain, Princess Mary of Baden, King George of Saxony, Prince Herbert Bismarck, Grand Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Men of Affairs.

Whitaker Wright, James J. Belden, W. D. Bishop, Morton McMichael, Edward W. Clark, Samuel R. Callaway, Levi Z. Letter, John Field, William Weightman, William J. Lemp, A. W. Colgate, William C. Whitney, Henry W. Oliver, W. R. Grace, James Staats Forbes, Asahel P. Fitch, M. Mercer, John Lowber Welsh, Gustave W. Pach, and Col. H. P. Lillibridge.

Politics and Diplomacy.

Asa S. Bushnell, Charles Foster, Lord Augustus Loftus, Matthew Stanley Quay, Desires de Lome, "Oom Paai" Kruger, Konstantinovich von Plehve, James T. Lewis, George G. Vest, John H. Kinkadee, James Lowther, M. P. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Robert H. McLane, George H. Nash, Charles Denby, Marcus Alonzo Hanna, M. de Pleksie, Manuel Caganzo, Samuel M. Jones, Robert E. Pettison, G. E. Lounsbury, Dr. Thomas Herran, P. Waldeck-Rousseau, George Frisbie Hoar, Henry C. Payne, Alonzo B. Cornell, E. Kent Loomis, and Hugh Smith Thompson.

Army and Navy.

John Brown Gordon, Guillaume Lebrun, General de la Regassiere, Admiral Charles Vesey, General L'Hotte, Count von Waldersee, Lieutenant Commander W. E. Sewell, Rear Admiral J. A. Greer, Gen. T. B. Howard, Lieutenant General Count Keller, Vice Admiral Withoff, Lieutenant General Yamaguchi, James Longstreet, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Commander P. Randall, Sir Arthur

Palmer, General Davout, Sir Robert Molyneux, Gen. W. H. Thomas, General Bobrikoff, Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Vice Admiral Makaroff, Lieutenant Commander Oda, Count Kawamura, Baron von Schele, General Milo Hecall, Vice Admiral W. R. Rolland, Sir Henry Norman, Gen. S. D. Ruggles, Vice Admiral Van Stittart, Brig. Gen. G. C. Carpenter, Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, Rear Admiral F. P. Gilmore, Gen. S. D. Oliphant, Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Bench and the Bar.

Christian N. Bovee, Edward Shippen, Richard C. Dale, Abner McKinley, W. F. Reeder, Justice Learned, New York; James Scovel, Henry T. Thurber, Steven Burke, Charleston T. Lewis, Judge Upton Muir, Judge Kirk Hawes, Emanuel M. Friend, and Chauncey F. Black.

The Church.

Thomas Underwood Dudley, the Rev. the Earl of Devon, Joseph A. Seiss, Monsignor Guidi, Bishop Riding (Southwell), George C. Lorimer, Bishop Verhaegen, Dr. B. F. DeCosta, Robert Machray, Cardinal Celestia, Byron Aiden, Frederick D. Huntington, Dean Hole (Rochester), Bishop K. N. Churton (Nassau), Archbishop Elder, and Cardinal Mennici.

Philanthropy.

Col. A. E. Goldsmid, Theodore Herzl, Louis Felschmann, Benjamin Perkins, James B. Colgate, Dr. William Latham, Victor Benke, Dr. Hermann Baer, Sir Henry Stephenson, and Edna Dow Cheyne.

Education.

Dean Francis Wayland, Lord Braybrooke, Prof. C. E. Beecher, James Warren Sunderland, Prof. C. W. Shields, Prof. Daniel Fiske, President Thomas N. Drown, Karl von Zittel, Provost George Salmon, Alexander S. Murray, Dr. Lemuel Moss, Prof. George Piro, Dr. Samuel Curtiss, and Prof. W. M. Paxton.

In the Scientific World.

Ferdinand von Mannlicher, Emil A. de Schweinitz, Sir Henry Sieveking, Marcy, Dr. Isaac Roberts, Prof. Anton Drasche, Jacob H. Studer, Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, Sir Frederick Bateman, Benjamin P. Everhart, Rufus Blanchard, James P. Lee, Henri Penot, Henry M. Stanley, F. M. MacMahon, Dr. R. A. Philippi, Dr. W. A. Pryor, Joseph Weiner, Sir William Mackay, John Simon, Neils Finzen.

Among the Artists.

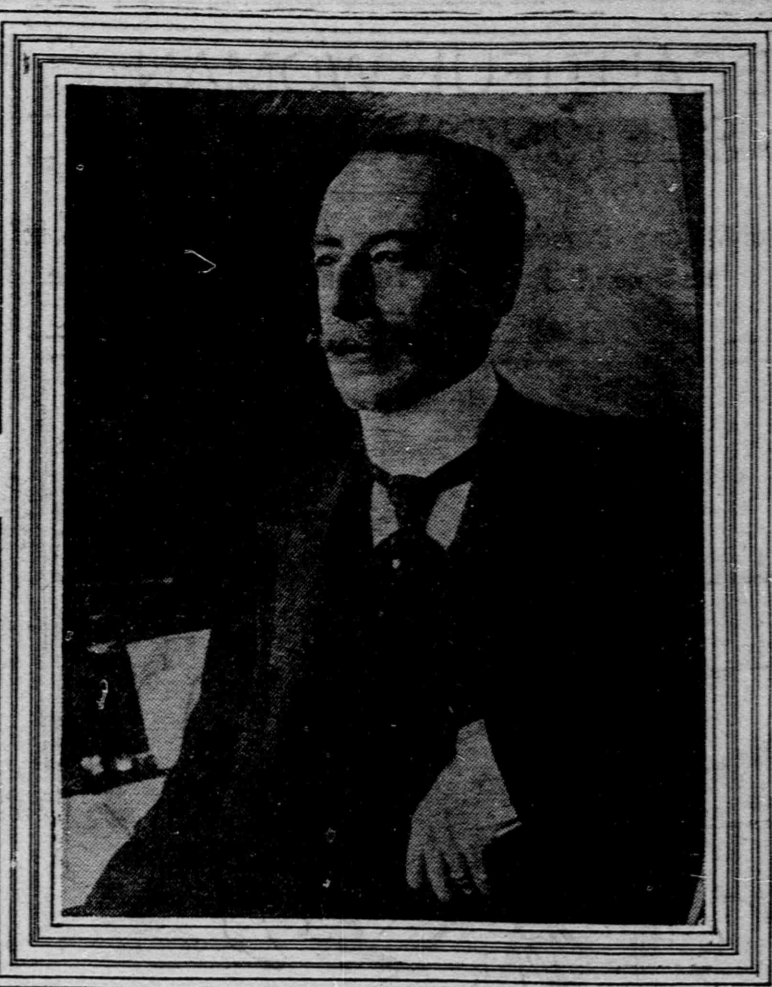
Jean Leon Gerome, Josef Hoffman, Erskine Nicol, Richard S. Greenough, Franz von Lenbach, Caesar Decock, Robert Crannell Minor, Frederick Goodall, Val Prinsep, Robert Gordon Hardie, Ernest Dew Palmer, Madam Horbstein, Yessil Verschagin, George Frederick Watts, John Rogers, James Archer, F. August Bartoldi, General di Cesnola.

Literature.

Elizabeth Wormley Latimer, Karl Emil Frances, Sir Leslie Stephen, Richard Voorhees Risley, "Adirondack" P.



Mr. George Frederick Waits.



Mr. Laurence V. Harcourt, M.P.

Austin Clapp, H. J. Middleton, Charles B. Spahr, John Hollingshead.

The Stage.

Robert Taber, Frederic W. Sanger, Laura Joyce Bell, Wilson Barrett, Mamie Gilroy, Dan Leno, Francesca Januscheck, Dan Daly, Nellie Farren, John Coleman, Marie Laurent, Milt. G. Barlow, Isadore Rush, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

Music.

Edouard Lassen, Louise Fyne, Chevalier August Wiegand, Rudolph Henning, Dr. Ernest Jeditzka, Antoinette Sterling, Gerard F. Cobb, Emma Babnigg, Pan Antonin Dvorak, and Edouard Hanslick.

Miscellaneous.

George Francis Train, A. Cass Canfield, Samuel H. Pinn, William Remond, Frederic E. Nesmith, and George L. Watson.

Armies and Navies.

By this counting the military and naval professions—as, indeed, was to have been expected in a year marked by its wars and insurrections—have lost the greatest number of notable figures—thirty-six. The other two main branches of the public service, diplomacy and politics, have together lost 28, with life's other callings following in order: Literature, 26; science, 22; affairs, 20; art,

18; the church, 16; education and the drama, law and nobility, 14 each; journalism, 12; music and philanthropy, 10 each, and eight others "scattering."

July and August combined must stand as the most fatal months in 1904, thirty-nine of the world's greater ones dying in the former month and thirty-one in the latter.

The joint record of January and February, the period of the twelve-month to stand next, includes fifty-eight names. The month of June seems to have been "safest," with but thirteen deaths.

Matter of "Mere Years."

The oldest of these who now have gone to join the "mighty dead" was the Rev. Byron Aiden, the "Nestor of Methodism," who, in May, passed his ninety-seventh milestone. Not quite a year younger was Dr. R. A. Philippi, Germany's famous naturalist, while Cardinal Celestia, the oldest member of the Sacred College, and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, who bore the affectionate title of the "Grand Old Man of England's Fleet," were each of them ninety-five.

Four others in their nineties were Samuel Smiles and the Earl of Devon (ninety-two); William Weightman, the largest individual real estate holder in the United States (ninety-one), and

James Warren Sunderland (ninety-one), who had founded the first of the world's colleges intended exclusively for women.

At the other end of the roll fall two names whose bearers were yet in their twenties, Richard Voorhees Risley, the author, and the pretty little Infanta of Spain, Maria de las Mercedes.

Of all the ages between these extremes, nine of those on the death roll were in the thirties, fourteen in the forties, and forty-one in their fifties. The eighties, with forty-four, stand near to the last, and the period between sixty and eighty seems to be the most fatal; seventy-one of the year's dead were in their sixties, and seventy-three in the decade opened by the Biblical three score and ten.

The average age at death was sixty-seven years and four months.

Aristotle has written that the balance of the world is inevitably and invariably maintained. Emerson declares compensations to be as certain as losses. Yet, ancient and modern philosophy to the contrary notwithstanding, one who reads the names of those who died during the year which closed yesterday, cannot but wonder who are the men and women who are to fill the places left vacant.

W. J. PRICE.

DUKE OF HAMILTON IS LUCKY

Was Distant Relative of
Nobleman Whom He
Succeeded.

London, Dec. 24.

THE Duke of Hamilton, who recently obtained on conscientious grounds, a certificate exempting his little son and heir from vaccination, is rightly regarded as the luckiest man in the British peerage. At his birth it did not seem that he stood even a sporting chance of succeeding to the most illustrious title in Scotland. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all second sons; his great-grandfather, curiously named Anne, in honor of his godmother, Queen Anne, was a third son, and his nearest dual ancestor was born so long ago as 1650, when Cromwell was still alive.

But the man with the scythe, who takes small account of the theories of human probability, cleared the path for him, and in 1866, when only thirty-three years old, as the descendant of the fourth duke, he succeeded his exceedingly distant connection, the twelfth duke, and thereby became the premier peer of Scotland, and acquired more titles than any other British nobleman with the exception of the Duke of Wellington.

Crippled for Life.

Before that he had been known only—and that not widely—as a lieutenant in the navy. He gave promise of developing into a good sailor, for with no other prospects that he could count on, apparently, save his profession, he took to it keenly, and there was lots of fighting blood in his veins to help him along. But an accident which rendered him permanently lame, compelled his retirement from the service to what promised to be life-long obscurity, for fate had as yet given no hint of the rich prize she had in store for him.

It is as the representatives of the Douglas family, so gloriously famed in Scotch history, that the dual Hamiltons owe their pre-eminence among the Scotch nobility. One ancestor, Sir James Douglas, was a companion-in-arms of Robert Bruce; the first Earl of Douglas was distinguished at Poitiers and other battles; the second defeated Hotspur and fell at Otterburn in 1388; the fourth was severely wounded, and taken prisoner at Homildon, but at Shrewsbury a year later he knocked down the King of England.

The first two Dukes of Hamilton maintained the fighting reputation of the family, the first being taken prisoner at the battle of Preston, in 1648, and the second being slain at Worcester three years later. The fourth duke became one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time, and perished in a duel with Lord Melun in 1712. It was suspected through the treachery of one of the latter's seconds.

Some of the later heads of the house added nothing to its lustre. The eleventh duke was one of the most intimate friends of Napoleon III., and plunged into the wildest dissipation which Paris



THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

At One Time Chances of His Succession to Title Seemed Very Small.

could afford in the days of the second empire. He met his death eventually by falling down the stairs of a fashionable restaurant after a dinner which had left him very unsteady on his legs. His extravagance greatly impoverished the family exchequer. The last duke did not relish the idea of the property passing to a distant kinsman, and by his will did his best to tie it up, leaving as much as he was free to dispose of to his only child, Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, who celebrated her twentieth birthday the other day.

Still the present duke is very far from being a pauper, and it is not because he cannot afford the best cigars that he prefers a pipe, as is shown in his latest portrait, which is here reproduced. There are not many peers who would care to be photographed with a pipe, but the duke is utterly indifferent to appearances, and gives himself no airs whatever.

His extraordinary luck has not spoiled him a bit. Instead of seeking a grand alliance he made a love match some three years ago, marrying Miss Nina Poore, a daughter of Major Robert Poore. She is an attractive woman, tall

and fair, with blue eyes and soft golden hair. She is devoted to her husband, prefers a country life to the gayeties of the town, and is rarely seen in smart society.

Hamilton Palace, the family seat in Lanarkshire, is a magnificent building. Its most striking features are the portico, with twelve pillars, each composed of a single block of marble, and the black marble staircase, with its spectacular steps and stately balustrade. Like Stafford House, it has a state entrance, which is never used except for brides or royal guests.

The state rooms are somewhat bare as a result of the famous Hamilton sale of many years ago, but the living rooms of the house comprise some charming apartments. Notable among them is a sitting room that was used by Princess Mary of Baden, wife of the eleventh duke. It contains, among other treasures, a plain, small writing table with a silver "N" on the top, and a silver tablet with an inscription stating that the table formed part of Napoleon's furniture in his bedroom at St. Helena.

What Is a Gentleman?

A case arose in an English court recently in which it was necessary to determine the meaning of the word "gentleman" as used in a certain ancient and absurd statute which gives higher witness fees to a "gentleman" than to those who do not deserve the title. A well-defined popular meaning attaches to the fine old name of gentleman the world over. The English tribunal wrestling with the question arrived at the conclusion that a man may be a gentleman in fact but not a gentleman in law.

The paradoxical decision that one may be a gentleman and yet not a gentleman was the climax to an argument that displayed the ability of the lawyers to spin out subtle distinctions to the fine old name of gentleman the world over. The English tribunal wrestling with the question arrived at the conclusion that a man may be a gentleman in fact but not a gentleman in law.

The hapless individual who was the target for the forensic fusillade was a schoolmaster, and it was as gravely held that for that reason he was no gentleman. The "London News" wants to know whether the profession will tamely accept the judge's startling conclusion, and urges that all the old definitions of the term "gentleman" are obsolete. The idea of a gentleman which aroused Carlyle's ire to the boiling point—"one who keeps a gig, hence 'gigmanity'" is ruled out of court by the "News." It prefers to accept the boy's definition—"a man who wears his Sunday clothes on weekdays"—as more to the point.

Time was when he who earned his living by the sweat of his brow was no gentleman. According to one of the old English definitions of the term, he who studies in the universities and professes the liberal sciences—"in short, he who can live idly and without manual labor, and can bear the port, charge and countenance of a gentleman, shall be taken for a gentleman." The definition no longer holds good. In these days a gentleman is one who conducts himself as such.

In America the designation "gentleman" is curiously used in the assessors' lists as a term to identify those who have no known occupation. One may be a retired millionaire, an impecunious soldier of fortune, awaiting something to turn up, a philosopher, an ex-gambler taking his ease in his inn, a repeater, a ballotbox stuffer—all are "gentlemen" in the indiscriminating and flattering language of the tax lists.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Passing through the country, a tramp stopped at a farm house and said:

"It is needless to ask you the question, madam. You know what I want."

"Yes," replied the lady. "I know what you want badly, but I've only one bar of soap in the house and the servant is using it. Come again some other time."—Philadelphia Ledger.